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hundred and thirty were Catholics. These paid 100*l.* per annum to their own priest, and thirteen-fourteenths of another 100*l.* per annum to the Protestant rector. In many other parishes in Ireland, the proportion of Catholic inhabitants, it is presumed, bears a proportion equally great. Is not this a grievance in many cases, bearing peculiarly hard on the poorer classes of our population.

On the subject of the hereditary claim of tithes, the clergy have no right to immutability. No one is born a bishop or a rector. In this point of view the usufructuary claimants of tithe stand on grounds essentially different from the proprietors of hereditary property.

In the general demand for investigation into the late transactions in Portugal, we observe, not without some degree of self-debasement, the total silence of this country. Yet Irish soldiers have fought and bled and conquered at Vimiera. Ireland has had its share of the triumph and cannot but participate in the disgrace; the character also of an Irish officer is involved; an officer holding a high official station in his native country; if unjustly involved in the disgrace of others, ought we not to demand an inquiry for the public declaration of his innocence; if justly implicated, ought we not to call aloud for an inquiry which would satisfy the injured feelings of a nation, whose darling birth-right is unimpeached valour, and a high-wrought sense of inborn honour. Yet Ireland is silent....neither a feeling of native dignity, nor the example of a sister kingdom has roused her from a state of torpid apathy.

.....Alas! poor country,
Almost afraid to know itself!.....

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Decree of the King of Holland, revoking the permission to export certain commodities.
17th, Oct. 1808.

"I. All exportation is suspended until further orders.

"II. The superintendence of the coast shall be divided into three districts: 1. From the Helder to the island of Walche-

ren, shall be commanded by General Du-mouceau. 2. From the Helder to Harlingen by Admiral De Winter. 3. From Harlingen to the Jahde, by General Castanet.

"III. The commanding Generals shall be personally responsible for the execution of the existing measures relating to the *total shutting* of the ports of the kingdom, the communication with the enemy, as well as for all those we may hereafter order. There shall be a daily report made by them to the minister, or *immediately* to the King; and they are required to give an account of the negligence or disinclination of the civil and military agents.

"IV. All fishing boats shall be compelled to return to the place from whence they sailed, and they shall not be admitted any where else, even under the pretence that they have received damage. If they shall be found to have any proofs of having communicated with the enemy on board, such as strangers not belonging to their crews; the least package of merchandize of any kind; letters or newspapers, they shall become the property of the civil or military authorities who assist in seizing them, as soon as the legality of the seizure shall have been determined by the Judge, who must pronounce a definitive sentence in the course of fifteen days at farthest.

"V. All merchant vessels, whether bearing the Dutch or a foreign flag, which shall attempt to enter any of the harbours or roads in the above-mentioned districts, shall be warned off by a boat, and apprized that they will be fired upon if they attempt to enter.

The President Jefferson's Answer to the Dissent of the Republicans from the Proceedings of the Town of Boston, relative to the Embargo.

"I have duly received the address of that portion of the citizens of Boston who have declared their approbation of the present suspension of our commerce, and their dissent from the representation of those of the same place, who wished its removal. A division of sentiment was not unexpected: on no question can a perfect unanimity be hoped, or certainly it would have been on that between war and embargo, the only alternatives presented to our choice; for the general capture of our vessels would have been war upon one side, which reason and interest would rebel by war and reprisal on our part.

"Of the several interests, comprising those of the United States, that of manufactures would of course prefer to war a state of non-intercourse so favourable to their rapid growth and prosperity.